

REUTER'S TELEGRAPH.

(Supplied to the CHINA MAIL.)

LONDON, Sat. April 8, 1899.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

The figure continues to publish depositions taken in the Criminal Chamber of the Cour de Cassation. General Roger has given in detail several very strong points against Dreyfus and strongly insisted that the items mentioned in the *Bordereau* were only known to the officers of the department in which Dreyfus worked. It is officially stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have testified that the German and Italian Ambassadors and their attaches have denied all dealings with Dreyfus. M. Bertilus, the examining magistrate, who interrogated Col. Henry regarding Col. Durkheim's charges against Léon Gambetta, has stated that Col. Henry declined to answer whether M. Gambetta was the author of the *Bordereau* and making a scene, implored M. Bertilus to consider the honour of the army.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued from the Observatory—

On the 8th at 11.40 A.M. Barometric changes are slight. The high pressure area remains central over China, with moderate gradients and fresh moon on the coast, and strong monsoon in the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast—moderate N. and N.E. winds; fair.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HINTERLAND QUESTION.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".

Hongkong, 6th April, 1899.

Sir.—I have seen several adverse criticisms in the Hongkong newspapers lately published, on H.E. The Governor's visit to H.S. The Viceregy of the Two Kwangs. These criticisms seem to point to a branch of etiquette on the part of H.E. The Governor of Hongkong.

Permit me to present quite another view of the case, to be hailed as a bright spot in the history of Hongkong, when a Governor, finding he has business with a neighbouring Viceroy, takes the practical step of calling and talking the business over. I have seen Governors come and Governors go, since the time of Sir Hercules Robinson, and the one thing which has surprised me is the lack of interest and indifference displayed by successive Hongkong Governors in their immediate surroundings.—Yours etc., OLD FILE.

TRANSFERS AND CABIN PLACES ARE INVOLVED AND VERY STRONG.—Robinson File Co.

CERTAIN Japanese in Yokohama are making efforts with a view to submitting a memorial to the authorities urging the necessity of enlarging the Yokohama harbour by changing the position of the breakwaters.—Japan Gazette.

"In nothing has a policeman than a burglar said Jack." "Burglars have to work at nights." "So do policemen," said Bob. "May be," said Jack, "but they have uniforms and brass buttons, and burglars don't."

MUMMERS—"When I put my foot on that knob a bell will ring in the kitchen. If once, come to the dining-room. If twice, bring bread. If three times, bring water. Now do you understand?" Biddy. "Yes, ma'am. Six bells I'll bring bread and water."

MAMMA (to Ethel), who's telling an original fable story while being put to bed?—"Now, dear, stop your story for a little while; Frances is going to say her prayers. Frances—"Oh, mamma! can't Ethel please go on? I can hear her just as well while I'm praying."

ONCE HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AT PORTSMOUTH THAT IN FUTURE ALL SHIPS IN COMMISSION ARE TO CARRY A CHEMICAL LABORATORY FOR TESTING THE WATER BEFORE IT IS PASSED INTO THE BOWELS, WITH A VIEW TO PREVENT SALT WATER FIND ITS WAY IN, Owing to Leaky condenser pipes.

"IS THIS A HAMMERSMITH TRAIN, GUARD?" asked the boy, eagerly. "No, madam; jump out, please; other side for Hatton-smith." "Guard, and you quite know that this train isn't for Hammersmith?" "No, madam! Hurry up, please!" The husband told me last thing. "Now mind you don't get into a Hammersmith." "Right," shouted the guard, merrily, and the Wimbledon train proceeded 90 seconds behind time.

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT YOUNG OF THE DUKE OF YORK'S LIGHT INFANTRY AT LUCKNOW, FROM THE RESULTS OF A FALL OF POLICE, SUGGESTS, SAYS THE PIONEER, SOME REFLECTIONS WHICH ARE NOT THE LESS USEFUL, BECAUSE THEY ARE OBVIOUS. ACCORDING TO THE ACCOUNT OF THE ACCIDENT, TELEGRAPHED FROM LUCKNOW, LIEUTENANT YOUNG'S POSE CRUDED HIS LEG AND FELL, BUT HE WAS NOT HIT AGAINST THE STONE, AND IN ORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES SUCH AN INJURY WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN UNPREDICTED FROM SUCH A MISADVENTURE. UNFORTUNATELY, THE RIDER'S SOLAR TOPES WAS NOT SECURED BY A CHIN STRAP, OR THE MORE A CONCEALED WHICH WOULD HAVE PROVIDED FATAL. WE ARE NOT SURE WHETHER THERE ARE ANY OBTINATE REGULATIONS ON THE SUBJECT; BUT WHETHER IT IS A GAME LIKE GOLF IT MIGHT BE SOMETHING'S RULE. THIS IS NOT ONE OF THE MOST OBVIOUSLY UNPREDICTED.

THAT HE HAS BEEN A VERY NAUGHTY BOY EVERYONE SEEMS TO REALIZE EXCEPT THE DOCTOR HIMSELF; FOR ALTHOUGH HE SAID IN ROPES THAT HE HAD POSSESSED THE PEAKY PRIVILEGE OF BEING NAUGHTY WHEN HE WAS "SO DISPOSED."

THAT PERHAPS OUT OF EVIL GOOD MAY COME. THAT LEAVING POLITICS AND "IMPOLITICS" LET ME CONGRATULATE THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK AND ITS STAFF UPON THE THING OF BEAUTY WHICH THEY HAVE MADE OF THE MILLED IN PARADISE ON THEIR PRAYA.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA, AND DIARRHEA REMEDY.

IT IS REMARKABLE QUAS W. WILSON, THE FOUNDER OF CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA, AND DIARRHEA REMEDY, HAS ATTAINED A PROMINENCE IN THE MARKET WHICH IS NOT UNWARRANTED, FOR HE HAS USED HIS REPUTATION AS A MEDICAL MAN TO GET A POSITION IN THE MARKET. HE HAS BEEN TESTIFIED THAT HE HAS RECEIVED A POSITION AS A MEDICAL MAN IN THE MARKET, AND THAT HE HAS RECEIVED A POSITION AS A MEDICAL MAN IN THE MARKET.

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES

THE SENTIMENT IN NEGROS.

That the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and the weighty opinion expressed in the Chairman's speech, form a most effective reply to the Secretary of State's remark that popular institutions cannot well be grafted upon the stem or stems of Crown Colony Government.

That I have already shown this document to his Excellency, and it is not over-complimentary to the various Crown Colonies who for years past have had Municipal bodies in their midst.

That, anyway, the fact that Hongkong, which is a first-class Colony, has now to depend almost entirely upon its Chamber of Commerce, Navy League, and China Association, for its little modicum of informal popular representation, makes one blush for the foolish and wonderful ways of the Colonial Office.

That one thing is certain, the Colony has no reason to blush over its Chamber of Commerce.

That the honest work honestly done done, and has done credit to its Chairman, Committee, and hard-working Secretary.

That I see you have already noted several of the good things done by the Chamber, and I need go into these subjects.

That I fancy the present Chairman (Mr. E. M. Gray) has got a grasp of those matters affecting our trade and general welfare, equal to Mr. Wm. Kewick, and even a more felicitous mode of expressing our wants than was possessed by the head of the princely house, now Member for Elgin.

That Mr. Gray has the gift of wrapping up in very pithy language a very forcible and pungent expression of opinion, either for or against; and this I fancy is the ideal which every public man, every public writer, and every small scribbler should endeavour to realise.

That strong language seldom does any good, nearly always brings harm, while moderate words written with a strong conviction usually have the effect intended.

That some of my readers may say, "Physical can heal thyself," and there may be some truth and applicability in the advice; but the pruning knife is apt to spoil sometimes; and our literary friends of franchises are sometimes a wise but skittish."

That the Kowloon Concession has been, as you say, needlessly bungled.

That I now learn the flag that bravely, etc., is to be raised on Monday week; and not a single resolution can be found who will not say this thing should not have been done a couple of months ago.

That Britons generally, although they clearly love a growl at their mode of government—(Irishmen, of course, fancy life is not worth living if they are not again the Government, except when they are officials)—but this taking over of the Extension has been bungled from the beginning; and I now have a fancy, the Home Government is at the bottom of the bungling.

That it looks as if the addition of all this territory is to make no increase to the Civil Service here in Hongkong, and the poor, hard-worked, ten-to-four civilian officers will have to do double duty with a heavy pay.

That this may be a slight exaggeration, but all the same, the suggestion of a loan might not be altogether out of place, and should receive serious consideration.

That poor Dr. Döberck has been told by the Government—what?—why, not to break the Colonial Regulations again!

That he has been a very naughty boy everyone seems to realize except the Doctor himself; for all he said in reply was that he fancied he possessed the peculiar privilege of being naughty when he was "so disposed."

That perhaps out of evil good may come.

That leaving politics and "impolitics" let me congratulate the Ilionkong and Shanghai Bank and its staff upon the thing of beauty which they have made of the milled in Paradise on their Praya.

BRONWIE.

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REVIEW.

Lord Clive, by Sir A. J. Arlathorn, K.C.B., C.I.E., late a member of the Council of India. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

To the notable "Builders of Greater Britain" series, Sir Alexander John Arlathorn has added a conspicuously clever contribution. The man who placed England where she is in the East to-day and who prevented France from being in the position which we now hold, perhaps, the best abiding man on record, if we except Warren Hastings. Very few, if any, of his biographers have had a good word to say for Clive. They have pictured him as cruel, dictatorial, impulsive, and untrustworthy, but the success of his career proves this summary of his character to be without foundation.

Starting as a clerk, or writer, in the East India Company's service, Clive became a great General and a greater Statesman, and, is certainly, one of the most interesting figures in English History.

Sir A. J. Arlathorn is not impartial and takes a broader view of the lives of Clive and Arrot, and in much better taste, than any of his previous and numerous biographers. Arriving in Madras in September 1744, it very soon became apparent that Clive's mission was not the clerk's desk, and, on the earliest opportunity, he volunteered for military service, in the carrying out of which his ready resources and undoubted courage soon won him distinction. When Clive returned to England in 1753, he had not only established his military fame by his brilliant defence of Arcot and the affair of Kaveripak, but had become less celebrated as a diplomat. His enemies, however, were many, and he was bitterly attacked, not only by many in England, but by his masters, the Directors of the East India Company. Even his suggestion that the Indian Dependencies should be governed by the Crown, brought a storm of vituperation on his head, and it is not until nearly a hundred years from the day when Clive died by his own hand at the age of forty-nine, that the wisdom of his advice was proved by its acceptance.

In his second visit to India he won for the Province of Bengal, and in his third and last visit, lasting only about twenty-two months, he established a wise and settled form of Government, which, to-day, remains practically unaltered. Upon Clive's return for the last time to England, in 1767, he was, to all intents and purposes, put upon his trial, his defence being most masterly. The disgraceful Orissa affair which is the chief blot in Clive's career and which remains a dishonour and disgrace not only to himself but to the British nation, is explained away by Clive himself, by the simple process of ignoring him and belittling his accusers. He declares that had the occasion arisen, he would have done it over again. The cheerful optimism of the man may be inferred from the following extract from the speech which he had addressed to the chairman of his company at the close of a long cross-examination of him by the committee of enquiry:—"Am I not rather deserving of praise for the moderation which masked my proceedings? Consider the situation in which the victory of Plassey had placed me, and that I now learn the flag that bravely, etc., is to be raised on Monday week; and not a single resolution can be found who will not say this thing should not have been done a couple of months ago.

That Britons generally, although they clearly love a growl at their mode of government—(Irishmen, of course, fancy life is not worth living if they are not again the Government, except when they are officials)—but this taking over of the Extension has been bungled from the beginning; and I now have a fancy, the Home Government is at the bottom of the bungling.

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NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST.

Washington, March 6.—It is understood in diplomatic circles that the State Department has virtually protested against the course of Italy in China, and that the United States will support England in her stand against what is apparently a combination of Russia, France, Germany and Italy. It is said that Italy sounded the powers in a note previous to her demand, and that Hay in his reply deprecated her course. It is not thought that anything beyond a formal protest will be done by this Government.

Report that Alger will Retire.

Secretary Alger is said to have expressed a willingness to retire after the criticism comes, if permitted to name his successor. He says he does not desire to embarrass the Administration.

Fast Time on the Ocean.

New York, March 7.—The fast express steamer *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, which arrived today from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg, is a most surprising record trip across the Atlantic. She covered a distance of 3148 knots in 5 days, 21 hours and 8 minutes, an average speed of 22.33 knot an hour. Leaving Cherbourg March 1st, at 6.10 p.m., the day's runs were 41, 40, 54, 56, 56, 52, 54, arriving at Sandy Hook lightship to day at 10.18 a.m. This was the best time of this fast vessel from home, which was mad September 20, 1898, in 5 days, 22 hours and 20 minutes. The trip was made in 1 hour and 12 minutes less time over a course which was longer. The surprise is strong from the fact that it is made in March, although the weather was unusually fine for the season of the year.

Proposed New Shipyard.

March 8.—It was announced on Wall Street to-day that the capitalists who plan to build a new shipyard on the Atlantic coast had secured the entire amount of subscriptions, \$30,000,000. The location of the yard is still an open question. The places under consideration are New York, Baltimore and a place on the Delaware river. Youngstown, Ohio, and Philadelphia are also considered.

Germany and Morocco.

Berlin, March 9.—The German school ships *Charlotte* and *Sachsen*, the correspondents of the Associated Press informed authority, have arrived at Tangier, Morocco, to enforce the demands made for the payment of an indemnity to the German victims of the "Moroccan outrage." The Sultan has failed to meet the demands.

Death of Dr. Leitner.

Bombay, March 21.—A notification issued yesterday's morning states that Dr. Leitner, the renowned Orientalist,

Colonel of a British Regiment Shot Dead.

Bombay, March 21.—A Peshawar telegraph dated the 23rd instant, says that Colonel LeMarchant, of the Hampshire Regiment, was shot dead that morning. Two Pathans have been captured.

Death of a Bank Agent.

Calcutta, March 22.—News has reached Calcutta of the death at home of Mr. Douglas Burn, lately the Bank of Bengal Agent at Delhi.

Mr. Winston Churchill.

Lieutenant Spencer Winston Churchill, 4th Hussars, has applied for promotion to the rank of Captain.

Death of the Maharajah of Patiala.

The Maharajah of His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala to the date of His Highness Prince Basdeo Singh of Rai Bareli, and sister-in-law of the Maharaja of Dholpur, took place at the close of last month, and the marriage will be celebrated at Rai Bareli about the end of April or early in May.

The Memorial on Wake Island.

Bonolulu, February 24.—When Commander Taussig took possession of the atoll known as Wake Island on January 17th he erected a flagstaff at the foot of which a brass tablet was fastened by means of an American oak board, the tablet bearing this inscription: "United States of America, William McKinley, President; John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy; Edward

